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POLITICAL GOSSIP
AT NATIONAL SEAT

WASHINGTON, August 16.—Leaving the merits of the controversy quite out of it, intelligent and thoughtful people of the country, according to the expressed opinions of those who are competent to pass upon such matters, see in President Wilson's handling of the clash between the railroads and the trainmen brotherhoods the most vivid example of the weakness, vacillation, wobbliness and political opportunism with which he has been time and time again charged. On the face of it the two important points involved in the controversy were, viz.

"GONE, ALL GONE,"
SAID MRS. DULIN

Serious Ills of the Flesh Disappeared Before Nerv-Worth.

Local and neighborhood endorsements of this wonderful family nerve tonic continue to have marked effect in increasing Nerv-Worth sales at Burke's drug store. And note that the endorsers sign their names to these statements. This is the kind that counts:

"I have taken one bottle of Nerv-Worth. Before taking the medicine I would have dizzy spells and would fall. My work was a hardship. At times I could not do my housework. I was pale in the face, no color, no ambition, nothing would cheer me. I was blue and despondent. Often thought I hadn't a friend on earth. My food would not digest. Constipated. The conditions above described are all gone. I recommend Nerv-Worth to everybody."

MRS. M. F. DULIN,
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an eight hour day and time-and-a-half for overtime for trainmen. Entering the conflict without invitation the president who, notwithstanding many of the public might think so, was not per se an arbiter. The first day with a dash of his pen and a sweep of one hundred words, he dropped the policy of arbitration overboard. He assumed that an eight-hour day was on the way, it was approved of society, and it might as well be accepted first as last. He reached that conclusion before he saw the figures or had any conception of their magnitude, what the increased cost to the railroad companies would be. That hasty action, so far as Woodrow Wilson was concerned, left the question of trainmen's wages to be adjusted by a commission agreed upon after an investigation which would remove a crisis safely beyond next November's election day. The railroads were willing and anxious to arbitrate the whole gamut of differences; the four executive heads of the brotherhoods were not. Then, when the country was heard from on the precipitate dumping of the policy of arbitration and the hasty taking of a long step in the direction of ultimately making an eight hour working day a mandate of law applicable to every avocation—government, corporate and private—apparently the usual doubts began to gather cloud-like in the intellectual firmament of Dr. Wilson. Then he did another really startling thing—he held out to the railroads the promise of another five per cent increase in freight rates, probably at the time not thinking of the difficulty which attended the five per cent increase given to the railroads last year and that he had no more right to guarantee what the Interstate Commerce Commission may do about another five per cent increase than he would have to guarantee a decision of the United States Supreme Court in a case which is prospected but not instituted. When this proposal spread it brought the echoes tumbling in here in the form of protesting telegrams from all parts of the country. The poor, old stamp-tax burdened public was quick to see that again it was to be the goat. It could mean nothing

else but a piling onto the backs of the people additions to the high cost of living and the high cost of doing business. The railroads failed to grasp wherein any such a guarantee from the president would be of any value at all time since his re-election was not assured, and of doubtful value in the event of his election unless he could coerce and control the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is possible that some of the transportation executives recalled the occasion when a certain evil person took a certain good man up to the top of a high mountain and offered him the wide, wide world on conditions, whereas the aforesaid evil person didn't own, as a forceful commentator has expressed it, "a damned foot of real estate." But the crux of the whole business was to again bring into pitiless relief the wobbling ways of the occupant of the White House, his obviously ardent desire to postpone a bad mess until after the election, and to recall the still-echoing words of Charles Evans Hughes at Reno, Nev.

"No one can hold executive office properly who is not ready to be defeated. It is a very necessary thing at all times to take your political life in your hands and be willing to do as you think you ought to do, regardless of the political consequences."

The Senate these days is the Verduan of American politics. The Republicans are the attackers and are smashing away at the walls of the administration with such big guns as Penrose, Sherman, Gallinger, Weeks and other, while "Gum Shoe Bill" Stone and the pink and perumed "Ham" Lewis are doing the best they can to save the breadworks which have been thrown up in the three years and more of the Wilson administration. There is a great feast for the mental stomachs of the men who put intelligence and patriotism behind their bullets, in these debates. They are the lighthouses and the bell buoys which chart the channel of this highly important presidential campaign. Running through them the speeches of the Republicans, at least is a strong net which has to do with the future of this nation when peace comes in Europe and with it a complete rearrangement of international relations and economic and commerce conditions. While there has been a commendable preparedness in a military and naval way, practically nothing has been done to meet the new business conditions which business men and statesmen foresee with a clear vision. The party in power has been grievously remiss as to that. The conference in Paris of the Allies looking to trade preparedness after the war has seemingly meant nothing to the men at the head of this government. The astounding increase of our imports from month to month and the war still going on, is a symptom of the industrial resourcefulness of the warring nations, which seems to have argued nothing in favor of their capacity to do a great deal more when the war closes. The bars of the American markets are down; 62 per cent of our imports come in duty free under the Underwood bill, which is a mongrel combination of a revenue-competitive and free-trade tariff.

Whether the foreigner paid or did not pay the tax under the protective rates of the Republican party, it is a dead sure thing that he doesn't pay it under the Underwood bill. He has an open market and the Wilson administration obligingly enacts stamp taxes, and is now about to sell Panama canal bonds, so that he need not be fussed with customs duties. Yesterday, the department of commerce, let it be known that June imports amounted to \$245,795,439, an increase of \$88,000,000 over June of last year. The total imports for the year ending in June amounted to \$2,137,883,516. There was never anything anywhere approaching that staggering amount of imports in the history of the country. That may mean anything in the life of folks who don't think, but happily for this government most of its folks do. They are thinking more than ever on the affairs of government. It does mean also why it is that the tariff question is again forcing to the front as a live—very live issue in the present campaign. There are ample predictions that it will be paramount before the canvass closes. The tariff is mixed up in everybody's business. The man who likes a stamp is likely to pause in the act while a wee, small voice asks the eternal "why?" Right there, he is wise, he will follow up the query. He will find that he is all bound round with the tariff, and that his investigation will lead him inevitably to a customs house. The foreigners he will find unloading their ships there will not be licking stamps.

SEVENTH DAY
BAPTIST MEET
PROGRESSING

General Conference Program
at Salem is Being Carried
Out in Interesting Manner.

SALEM, Aug. 26.—The Seventh Day Baptist general conference, which convened here last Tuesday morning, is progressing with large attendance and enthusiastic interest. This is the one hundred and fourth session and the one hundred and fourteenth anniversary of the conference. The sessions are being held at the Salem College auditorium, and the other buildings of the college are utilized for committee sessions and class study. An admirable dining room is located in the gymnasium for the use of the delegates and visitors. About 400 visiting Seventh Day Baptists are in attendance. The theme of the conference, as chosen by President S. B. Bond some months ago, is "Christian Efficiency," and a strong program supported by

prominent speakers has been arranged with that theme as a center of thought.

The sessions Thursday began with a sunrise prayer meeting under the leadership of the young people. This was followed by a hearing of the education society of the denomination. At 10 o'clock the session was given over to the denominational board of finance. C. R. West, of Milton Junction, Wis., read the report of the board, after which an open parliament on the work of the board was conducted by Walton H. Ingham, of Fort Wayne, Ind.

This session was followed by one in the hands of the American Sabbath Tract Society. An able address was delivered by the president of the society, Mr. Corliss P. Randolph, of Plainfield, N. J. The Rev. G. B. Shaw, of Ashaway, R. I., read the treasurer's report on behalf of Frank J. Hubbard, who was unable to attend.

After an intermission for dinner the Rev. Edwin Straw read the report of the corresponding secretary of the Tract Society. Lucius P. Church, of Plainfield, N. J., reported as manager of the denominational publishing house.

The sermon of the day was preached by President B. C. Davis, of Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y., on the text, "The Sabbath Was Made for Man, Not Man for the Sabbath." The Rev. Willard D. Bendick, of Milton, Wis., then reported on his work as Sabbath evangelist.

The evening session was on the theme, "The Passing of the Saloon and Christian Efficiency," and was characterized by two strong speeches on the subject of temperance. The first was delivered by Dr. L. C. Randolph, a famous Wisconsin preacher and lecturer, and the second by the state prohibition commissioner, Fred O. Blum.

Mr. Randolph's address was one of the most brilliant addresses of the sessions thus far. He closed with an eloquent appeal for woman suffrage. Mr. Blum opened his address by a strong tribute to the work of the church and of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in bringing about the prohibition of liquor in West Virginia. He told of the fight that the state has made and is making in the enforcement of law. He emphatically urged the importance of teaching respect for the law. Mr. Blum was applauded again and again, and all through his long address was given absolute attention.

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